

SOLDIERS RAIDING NEGROES.

EVERY BLACK MAN IN ATLANTA WILL BE DISARMED.

Six More Companies of Militia Called Out—Three Thousand Infantry on Duty—Three Hundred Negroes Marched Through the Streets to Prison.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 25.—The military authorities have begun to raid the negro settlements and disarm the negroes. This policy was inaugurated this morning and will be continued until every negro in Atlanta and suburbs is disarmed.

In order to do this work effectively Gov. Terrell has called for six more companies of State troops, making about 3,000 infantrymen on duty here, besides two cavalry troops and two batteries of machine guns.

The first raid was made at 6 o'clock this morning by six companies of troops on Brownsville, which has been advertised as a model negro settlement. It was at Brownsville last night that negroes shot down four county policemen and where fully a dozen negroes were killed in the battle which followed.

After midnight the settlement was surrounded by troops, who began the raid at daylight. The negroes evidently expected the raid, for they were all up and dressed.

Many negroes attempted to flee but were stopped by shots from the troops, though it is said that only three negroes were struck by bullets.

The negro houses were searched and all the firearms were thrown into a wagon which had been brought for that purpose. When the raid was completed the troops had three wagons loaded with rifles, revolvers and ammunition.

The negro men took their arrest stolidly and some of them even joked about the "sacred white folks."

The negro women, however, were not so stolid and many of them screamed, beat their breasts and called on the Lord to "save His people" while the raid was in progress.

The first man arrested was J. L. Price, the negro postmaster of the Brownsville settlement. Price, it is said, has been very incendiary in his talk ever since the riots began and has bought arms and ammunition for the negroes. Price denied this and his arrest was merely something about being a Federal official.

Price and about 300 other negroes were brought to the city prison on suspicion of complicity in the attack on the county policemen. The prisoners were marched three miles through the streets of Atlanta to prison. Price headed the long line and he was the only one handcuffed.

A squad of troops headed the procession and soldiers with rifles loaded were on either side. A machine gun ready for action closed the procession.

The display of force and the marching of the negroes through the streets and through one populous negro settlement was a stage play for effect on the other negroes.

The authorities will continue these raids until every negro in the city has been disarmed. This resolution was taken because since the Saturday night riot the negroes have been the aggressors in all the trouble which has followed.

The events from midnight to 6 o'clock which led up to the raid on the negro settlements form one of the bloodiest chapters of the riots. In that time two whites were killed by negroes, four were wounded and at least ten negroes were killed.

It is difficult to get exact data as to the negroes killed, because in many instances the bodies have been secretly removed and buried. The negroes seem to fear that if the dead bodies fall into the hands of the whites they will be burned.

The clashes after midnight began with the battle fought in Brownsville which resulted in the death of County Policeman James Heard, one of the bravest and most popular men of the force, the death of twelve negroes and the subsequent wounding of other members of the county police force.

An hour and a half later two negroes were shot on the front porch of Park Commissioner Robert H. Manley's home at 491 Crow street. The negroes had been taken from police officers on a Lakewood car, and, escaping momentarily from their captors, had taken refuge at Mr. Manley's residence, where they were mortally wounded. One of them died this morning and the other is reported to be dying at Grady Hospital.

Mrs. Robert C. Thompson, who lived at 26 Crow street and was a witness of the tragedy, died of heart failure caused by the excitement.

Two negroes were shot to death by three police officers in the vicinity of MacGruder and Randolph streets early this morning, after they had attempted to kill the officers and had incited a riot in that part of the city.

The Rev. W. J. Bowen, acting president of Governor Theological Seminary and a leading negro preacher, was practicing his usual military drill this morning. He was notified at an early hour by the captain of a company near there that neither he nor anyone in the building was to leave the grounds. Bowen is blamed by Chief Turner for the death of Officer Heard. Chief Turner said:

"Bowen told me that there was danger and that he wanted protection. We did not look for such treatment as we met with."

Bowen in a statement said: "I got communication with the Governor through Dr. John E. White. I asked that some soldiers be sent to the institution for protection. We housed 300 women and children here Sunday and last night, and they were in terror. I understood that not only the militia but the county police were to be sent to the institution. I regret very much that this occurred. We are opposed to the negro rapist, and hope every one will be captured and summarily punished. I knew nothing of the meeting of negroes in the woods where the officer was killed."

Many negroes who want to keep out of trouble are reported as preparing to leave the city. It is expected that a general exodus of the best element of negroes will take place within the next few days if the riot violence is not ended in a short time. The trouble has brought many factories to a standstill where negro help is employed.

HEEL AND TOE IN UNIFORM

A Birmingham Walking Match at the Police Athletic Games.

The athletes of the metropolitan police force will have a set of athletic games at American League Park on October 6, in which there will be a lot of handicap events. The special request of Commissioner Bingham there will also be a scratch half-mile heel and toe walking race for policemen in full uniform, with helmet and baton. The games will be held at the police academy, but as Martin Sheridan, the discus record holder, said yesterday, there will be no graft. There will be no admission fee and no charge for programmes. The games are in charge of Michael J. Cregan, Martin, and Dick Sheridan, all well known athletes in local clubs before they joined the force.

Movements of Naval Vessels

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The battleships Maine, Missouri, Kentucky, Keokuk, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa and cruiser Vandalia have arrived at Provincetown, the torpedo boat Paul Jones at Mare Island and the tug Itasca at Midway.

The gunboat Patuxent has sailed from Mare Island for San Francisco, the torpedo boat Paul Jones from Santa Barbara, the cruiser Leconte from Newport News for Havana, the cruiser Sterling from Monte Cristi for San Francisco and the tug Iwona from Boston for Provincetown.

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QUEEN'S WESTMINSTERS BUSY.

GUESTS OF SEVENTH REGIMENT AT DINNER LAST NIGHT.

British Marksmen and Home Regiment Have a Jolly Time—Seventh's Army Piles the Union Jack—Visitors Practice at Creedmoor—Preparations for Match.

A big British Union Jack—not the red flag of the merchant marine, but a real Union Jack—floated over the entrance to the Seventh Regiment armory last night. It hung there in honor of Sir Howard Vincent and the visiting members of the Queen's Westminsters, who have crossed the ocean to shoot a return match with the Seventh Regiment for the trophy presented two years ago by Sir Howard Vincent.

Upstairs in the armory the visitors were entertained at a mess dinner and the evening was one that will long be remembered not only by the visiting militiamen but by the members of the home regiment who were present. The Seventh Regiment is determined to do as much for the Englishmen while they are here as the Westminsters did for their team last year when they visited London.

The room in which the two teams dined was tastefully decorated with British and American flags and on each table were huge bunches of chrysanthemums. About one hundred sat down at small tables.

At the head table were Col. Daniel Appleton with Sir Howard Vincent on his right, Capt. Montagu Shattock of the Westminsters, Gen. C. E. Roe, Gen. G. M. Smith, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Col. R. L. Howze, Commandant at West Point, Capt. Johnson, representing Major-General Frederick D. Grant, Col. R. H. Halstead, Lieut. Col. Kipp and Col. Thurston. At the other tables were all the officers of the Seventh and the members of their rifle team. The Britishers were sandwiched in among the Seventh men, each table having one or two of them.

The Westminsters were what they called their mess uniforms. They are gray, a different shade from the Seventh's, and trimmed with buff and red. Outside in the hall part of the Seventh's band played softly during the dinner and there were songs by professional talent. From the start there was a lot of fun. Sir Howard Vincent started the ball rolling by suddenly jumping to his feet and shouting "Westminsters, all standing!" The visitors were at once on their feet.

"I give you the health of Col. Daniel Appleton," he said. The health was drunk and then the visitors sang "For he's a jolly good fellow." The fun was at its height when Lieut. Col. Kipp was prevailed on to sing his "Ting-a-Ling" song, without which no Seventh Regiment dinner is complete. Another song, the fifth formality which was gone through with was passing around the loving cup.

Col. Appleton in welcoming the visitors said that everything had been arranged had been planned by Sir Howard Vincent, who seemed to be an indefatigable worker and a wonderful organizer. The men of the Seventh had hoped to be able to do something and some went down the bay to meet the visitors only to find that Sir Howard, who had arrived here a week ago, was on hand too.

When the Westminsters landed the Seventh men thought that it would be a fine thing to show them the city but found again that they were too late, as Sir Howard had chartered the rubberneck autos and Col. Appleton, Lieut. Col. Kipp and Major Fish had to become one of the British party to take in the sights.

Col. Appleton had thought it would be a nice thing to select Gen. Roe as referee, but on writing to the General he found that Sir Howard was ahead of him and then found that Col. Howze had been asked to act as umpire, so that the Seventh could only rely on even by asking a British officer to umpire for them. Col. Appleton spoke feelingly of the act of the visiting British Volunteers in placing a wreath of English oak on the top of Gen. Grant.

Major Fisk followed Col. Appleton and too told how Sir Howard had worked to make the match a success. Col. Appleton then proposed "Long life to Lady Vincent" and said that Lady Vincent had done much to make the Seventh men feel at home when they visited London. He then called for "Anglo-Saxon" cheers—three cheers from the Westminsters and three cheers from the Seventh Regiment for Sir Howard Vincent. The cheers were given with a will and have heard in the big armory, and the hip-hip-boorays of the British sounded strangely among the sharp cheers of the Americans; but the Britishers had to keep quiet while the "tiger and the sea-boom-ah" of the Americans followed.

Sir Howard thanked Col. Appleton and the Seventh men for their kindness to him and to the Westminsters, and declared that he felt almost as if he were a member of the Seventh. He told briefly of the Westminsters' history, how they were organized in 1755 and were sent to Pennsylvania in 1756, so that this year, by their visit to this city, they are celebrating their 150th anniversary of first coming to this country.

Taking the text "Let us have peace," he spoke strongly for the friendship of the Anglo-Saxons, and declared that by working together they could keep the peace of the world and bring about the extension of civilization. He paid a glowing tribute to President Roosevelt and to King Edward VII, who were entitled to be called the peacemakers, he said.

Gen. Roe, who is to referee the rifle match, said that he proposed that all the details of the contest, such as guns, sights and other little things, should be settled before the match began and then there would be little work for the umpire and none for the referee.

Sir Howard Vincent, the officers and members of the Queen's Westminsters and the British militiamen got down to business yesterday morning. They went to Creedmoor, escorted by the members of the Seventh who are training for the match. Both teams shot all day and returned to town at 6 o'clock.

The Britishers seemed to have found their hand legs and shot in good form. Their work was watched eagerly by the Seventh's men when they were not busy at the butts themselves.

The Seventh Regiment has placed its house at Creedmoor at the disposal of the visitors and they made it their headquarters. The Seventh's men are using the clubhouse of the Thirtieth Regiment.

HORSEWHIPPED BY WOMAN.

Real Estate Man Then Fired Shot Through Her Door and Is Punished and Locked Up. John J. Warren, a real estate dealer of 231 Warren street, Jersey City, was horsewhipped at 123 Warren street yesterday by Mrs. Laura Barnes, who objected, she said, to his attentions to her daughter, Mrs. Percy.

Warren returned to the house last night and fired a shot through a door. A boarder named Gottlieb punched him in the nose and a cop locked him up as a disorderly person and for carrying concealed weapons.

PALMA DECIDES TO RESIGN.

Continued from First Page.

of a person in his position for patriotic reasons.

Senor Palma, in reply, stated that he did not need any one to tell him his duties as a patriot.

As Mr. Taft's letter contained the considerations which led him to adopt as the proposed basis of a peace arrangement what is practically acceptable to the Liberals, which includes new elections, it is supposed that he made reference to the electoral frauds, which may be regarded as having been established. This, it is held, is one of the reasons for President Palma's annoyance.

There appears to be some reaction in favor of the Government. Some of its supporters say that the best solution of the trouble would have been temporary intervention, which would have been neutral, an entirely new Government and Congress being established later on.

The Liberals accuse President Palma and his party of treason to the Republic and a desire to create anarchy by vacating the two principal offices of the Government, thus compelling intervention.

The resignations of President Palma and Vice-President Capote will be presented to Congress, which is convened for Friday, but Senor Capote claims that Congress will not meet to consider them. After the Moderates will abscond themselves and thus prevent a quorum. The Moderates members of Congress will not resign. If this should prove true it would indicate the desire of the Moderates to block the efforts of the American commissioners.

When the dispute arose in 1904 over the Congressional elections the Liberals refused to form a quorum, in order to prevent the Moderate majority confirming the election of eight members, which the Liberals claimed was illegal. Thereupon the Moderates decided that a quorum should consist of an absolute majority.

The matter was taken to the Supreme Court, which decided, among other things, that Congress consisted of the existing members. Hence the Moderates will not now resign their seats in Congress in order to prevent the Liberals from electing a new President, which they would otherwise do. After the meeting of the Moderates this afternoon, at which Vice-President Capote was appointed to answer Mr. Taft's letter, Senor Capote called on the American commissioner to acquaint him with the fact, and also to inform him of his and President Palma's resignation.

Mr. Taft declined to say what situation this would create, but he said: "This is a question for a constitutional lawyer, when he was previously asked that would follow if the Government should be entirely vacated."

It is rumored to-night that the Moderates of Mantanzas are most annoyed by the apparent outcome of the negotiations and that a hot protest may be made from that province and also from the Province of Santa Clara.

It is learned in explanation of this that the first property in Cuba to be protected were two sugar plantations, and then the shops of the Cuba Central Railroad, which is an English concern.

The commission is criticized by Americans here for sending the marines from the gunboat Marietta to protect the shops of the Cuba Central Railroad at Sagua, whereas the protection asked by local Americans was supplied by rebel chiefs, who were requested to furnish it by the commissioners.

The United States offers equal protection to American, English and other foreigners. It is impossible at present to protect every isolated person who asks aid, although the United States is prepared to do this in case of need. Mr. Taft states that the Cuban Government still exists. He does not despair of reaching a solution, although the attitude of the Government is a check to the negotiations, which will be continued.

ARMY AND NAVY GET READY.

Quick Action Follows President's Orders—Gen. Funston in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Acting promptly upon pessimistic advice and some new positions concerning the Cuban situation, President Roosevelt to-day directed the Navy Department to send to Cuba at once every available marine, ashore and afloat, attached to the North Atlantic naval station. The entire marine personnel of the fleet under Rear Admiral Evans is to be hurried to Havana.

In fact 500 marines have already started for the island. These sailed late this afternoon from Provincetown aboard the battleships Kentucky and Indiana, and are expected to reach Havana in about four days. Both divisions of the Atlantic fleet, which have been cruising off the coast of Massachusetts and Maine, came into Provincetown, and the marines from all the ships were placed aboard the Kentucky and Indiana and immediately dispatched to Cuba.

Others to the number of about four hundred are withdrawing from their stations at League Island, Washington, Annapolis and Norfolk, and will sail on Thursday for Havana aboard the cruiser Brooklyn. Those at the New York and Boston yards to the number of 400 more will sail from Boston Saturday on board the Prairie.

It was originally intended that a part of those who are to sail on the Brooklyn would sail on the Texas, which is now out of commission at the Norfolk yard. It was found impracticable, however, to get the Texas in readiness to sail as soon as the Department desired, and the project of sending the Texas has been abandoned.

The marines at Port Royal and Charleston, together with those at New Orleans, Pensacola and Key West, will sail from New Orleans, probably on Thursday.

It is not the plan now under contemplation to land the marines immediately upon reaching Havana. They will remain for the time being on board their respective ships, unless there is an outbreak which which may make their presence inland necessary, or unless in the meantime the Taft mission fails and it is decided to intervene with force of arms and establish peace. The Kentucky and Indiana will

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await further orders at Havana as to the distribution of the marines which they carry.

It is not improbable that other ships may follow the Kentucky and Indiana to Havana within the next few days unless the situation improves and there is better prospect for peace than there seems to be at the present time. The Navy Department sought to have the Rhode Island and the Tennessee, former at Boston and the latter at League Island, made ready to transport the marines, and accordingly it was decided to withdraw the Kentucky and the Indiana from the Atlantic fleet and utilize them for transporting the marines.

These preparations, indicating the expectation of intervention in Cuba on the part of the United States Government, were the outcome of despatches received by the President at Oyster Bay from Secretary of War Taft, who, with Mr. Bacon, the Assistant Secretary of State, is endeavoring at Havana to bring about peace between the Cuban Government and the revolutionary party.

While the texts of Mr. Taft's despatches were not transmitted to Washington by President Roosevelt the instructions which the President sent to his executive officers here made it evident that Mr. Taft and his colleague took an exceedingly pessimistic view of the situation and were inclined to the opinion that unless the outlook became more favorable within a short time interference by the United States to preserve order in the Republic would be necessary.

There is reason to believe, although official confirmation is lacking, of the entire North Atlantic fleet in Havana harbor might be a wise step. The President, however, decided not to issue any such orders to the fleet for the time being. He will await developments before taking that radical step. The fleet is to begin target practice off the New England coast on Saturday, and it is reported that when the practice is over the big ships will not turn to port, but will continue on down the coast to Cuban waters.

Naval officials deny knowledge of any such programme. The fleet arrived at Provincetown, Mass., yesterday, and President Roosevelt will join it there on Saturday to witness part of the target practice. There is no reason to believe that the President contemplates proceeding to Cuba with the fleet.

Officials at Washington continue to declare that they are without full advice in regard to the progress of the negotiations which Mr. Taft and Mr. Bacon are conducting with both Cuban factions. Some of them believe, however, from the tone of the messages received from the President, that Mr. Taft and Mr. Bacon are losing hope of accomplishing the object of their mission. The officials are of the opinion that the orders to rush marines and ships to Havana are the outcome of a decision to make a demonstration before Havana that will bring the Cubans to a realization of the danger that threatens the independence of the Republic and will compel them to harmonize the differences that divide the ins and the outs.

That the Roosevelt administration will go to any honorific extent to prevent intervention on its part is thoroughly understood here and for that reason the orders issued to-day by the President's direction have a deep significance to some of those who are studying the situation from the standpoint of intimate knowledge of the Government's policy.

The pessimistic telegrams from Mr. Taft came to the President last night and to-day. The President wasted no time in acting on them, with the result that before the close of office hours the Navy Department had completed its plans for carrying out his instructions. Secretary Bonaparte was absent in Baltimore, but Acting Secretary Newberry took hold of things in an energetic way and soon had the programme for sending more ships and marines to Havana.

He had several conferences with Rear Admiral Converse, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Brig. Gen. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, who executed promptly the decisions reached. It was at first determined to send 1,000 marines to Havana, but upon the receipt of additional information from Oyster Bay all the other marines along the Atlantic seaboard, numbering more than 400, were ordered out.

At every navy yard and station along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the marines are getting ready for campaign service. Some of them are leaving to-night for the points of embarkation. The marines at Brooklyn, League Island, Washington and Annapolis, will sail on the Brooklyn from League Island. Those stationed at Norfolk, Charleston and Port Royal will embark on the Texas at Norfolk. Those at Algiers, Key West and Pensacola will go on a chartered Motor Liner.

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie will take aboard the marines of the north Atlantic fleet at Boston to-morrow. In all 1,445 marines will be sent to Havana this week. Of these 995 will be taken from shore stations and 450 from the fleet. The figures are inclusive of officers. The instructions from Oyster Bay included a more extensive preparation on the part of the army, although it is not contemplated to send any troops to Cuba unless actual intervention is determined upon.

Officers of the military quartermaster-general's department had a consultation with naval officials this evening in regard to the use of naval vessels as army transports. The military officers were told that it would be necessary to use many more ships than the navy had available if the army expected the naval vessels to make frequent trips between Havana and Tampa, where the War Department contemplates mobilizing its forces in the event of a resort to force. The quarantine regulations, it was pointed out, would com-

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when fighting with the Cuban army against Spain, make it probable that he will command the American forces in case of intervention. It was announced by Secretary Latta that several warships have been ordered to join the fleet now off Havana and that both marines and troops are in readiness to proceed as soon as a sufficient number of transports are made ready.

Gen. Bell, Chief of Staff of the army, and Gen. Ainsworth, the military secretary, remained at the War Department until after midnight to-night awaiting orders from the President directing any movement of the army in view of the anticipated intervention in Cuba. Additional warnings were dispatched to-night to the various troops which will be utilized if it is necessary to send troops to the island, and directions have been given to be prepared to move immediately.

In view of the orders which came to the Navy Department to-day for sending additional marines to Cuba, the army is anticipating orders at any moment for the mobilization of troops, and further preparations were made to-night for transporting them to Cuba. Officials would not be surprised to receive instructions from the President at any time directing an immediate movement to Cuba.

BATTLESHIPS OFF FOR CUBA.

The Indiana and Kentucky Sail from Provincetown in a Hurry.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—In response to a despatch from Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, all the available marines doing duty on the ships of the north Atlantic squadron, now at Provincetown, were hastily collected aboard the battleships Indiana and Kentucky this afternoon

and at 7 o'clock to-night these two warships started for Cuba.

Secretary Bonaparte's order for the men to repair aboard the two battleships was received with great enthusiasm by every man in the fleet at Provincetown and the navy launched eyed hither and thither about the harbor collecting the men an hour after the despatch was published through the fleet. The Indiana and the Kentucky were cheered as they steamed from the harbor. Orders were received at the navy yards here and in Portsmouth to send all available marines to Cuba at once. Quite a detachment was gathered at Portsmouth and almost a full company was made up here. These men will be taken south on the Prairie. Another detachment will go from Newport.

POPE WORRIES FOR LAPPONI.

Fears Pontiffate Will Be Short If He Is Without His Physician.

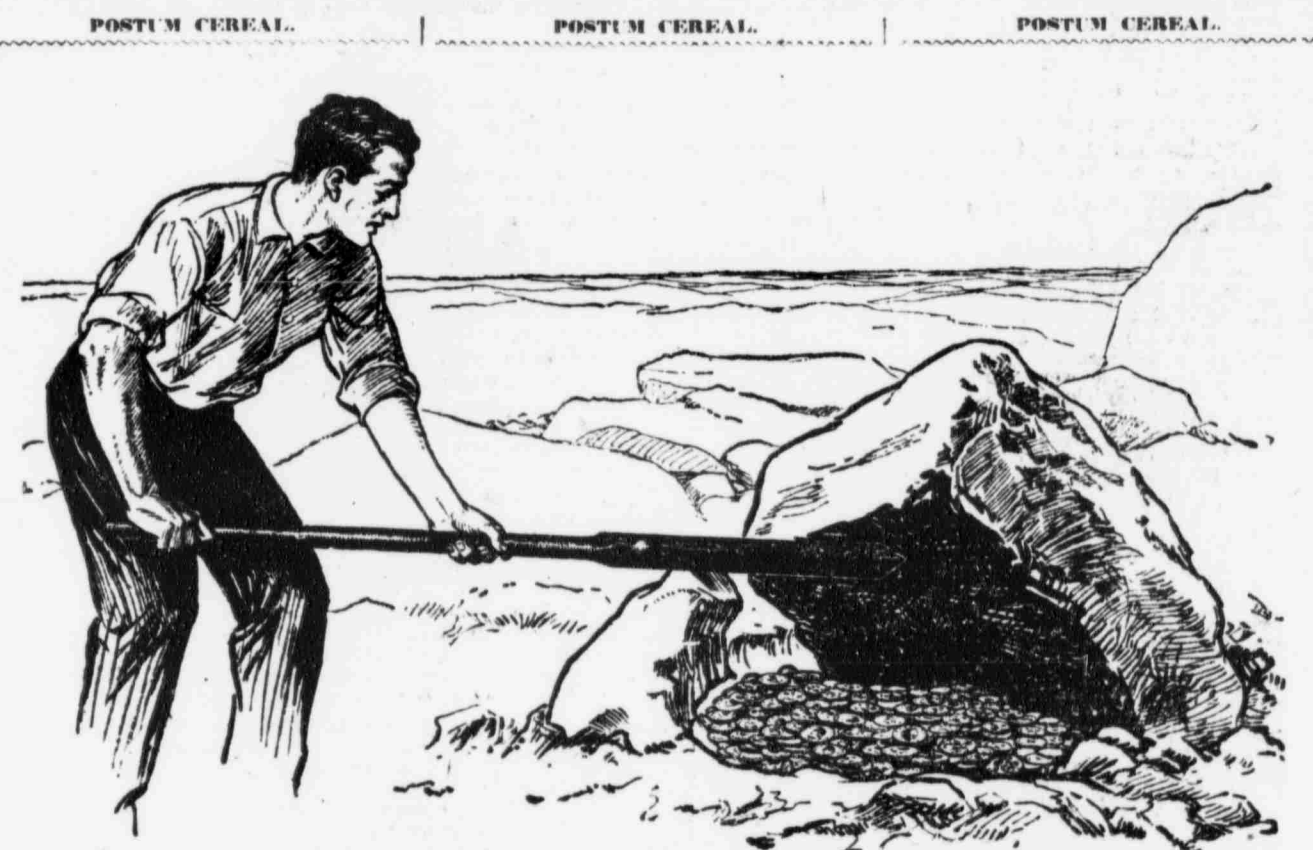
Rome, Sept. 25.—The Pope is worried over the illness of Dr. Lapponi, his personal physician, who is pronounced by Dr. Mazzoni to be suffering from cancer of the stomach. The papal curia may prove fatal, owing to the impossibility of an operation. The Pope said to-day:

"Dr. Lapponi has prolonged my life. Without his aid my pontificate promises to be short."

ALFONSO EXPECTS AN HEIR.

Spanish Newspaper Declares That Hopes Are Entertained.

Madrid, Sept. 25.—The *Imparcial* says that hopes are entertained of an interesting event in the Spanish royal family.



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